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GENERAL LOGAN is on the rampage.

DAYTON, O., went Democratic yesterday by 300 majority.

The drift of yesterday's elections was with the Democracy.

A new French Cabinet has been formed with M. Brisson as Premier.

The Evansville Democracy swept the city like a whirlwind. Read our special.

The indications are that Mr. Gladstone will retire with the November elections.

The Republicans of Cincinnati pulled their Mayor through yesterday by a small majority.

MICHIGAN went heavily Democratic yesterday. A Supreme Judge and Regents of the State University were elected.

CALVIN B. WALKER has resigned his position in the Pension Department at Washington, and it is probable that Colonel William E. McLean, of Terre Haute, will succeed him.

WHILE Logan was denouncing Mayor Harrison as a liar the latter was reading an affidavit from a member of the Illinois Legislature sustaining him in the charges that he had made.

We have received many compliments on the Easter number of the Sentinel. It is conceded that it was one of the best papers ever issued in the country anywhere. Next Sunday's paper will be still better. Look out for it. Those who care to read the serial, "Love or Money," by Charles Reade, should secure the opening chapters.

NEWSPAPER correspondents say that in certain circles in Washington a subject that is gravely discussed is whether Miss Cleveland will continue to lecture. The President, as the story runs, has been importuned to interpose objections to such a step. He replied that he had very little influence with Miss Cleveland, and that if he wished to lecture he did not see how he could stop her even if he wished to do so, which he didn't.

AMERICAN beef for British soldiers stands for much more than what the literal meaning of the words implies. They emphasize once more the long-accepted fact that the United States is the world's provision store, supplying those food necessities that civilization must have. The old world's quarrels are our prosperity, and will continue to be so long as we keep aloof from them, and this will be while the true republican sentiment that underlies our foreign relations is the dominating national force. If ever the curse of colonies comes upon this country, then will she be swayed by that giant, jealousy, which sits above the nations of Europe, ever impending a conflict of rights fancied or real.

JEFFERSON DAVIS TO GENERAL GRANT.

If the prayers and good wishes of all those in the South who honor and respect General Grant could avail he would conquer the dread antagonist with whom he is now contending, just as triumphantly as he overcame the antagonists with whom he contended twenty years ago.

Could language express more of sympathy and regard? Could the heart of any former comrade in arms of the dying chieftain pulse with more earnest longing for his recovery than is reflected in the utterance?

In his sick room on Saturday General Grant received a letter from which the quotation is an extract. The dispatches tell us that the dying hero was deeply affected by it. The inference would be that it was from some friend between whom and himself there had never been counter lines—some party patriot. But the inference was not realized; the letter was from Jefferson Davis, formerly President of the Southern Confederacy.

The Sentinel is no champion of Jefferson Davis. The political offenses of which he was guilty have no defense in these columns. But we do say that his letter to the dying military chieftain who led the armies which disarmed his own and placed his body in iron—we say that this letter has in it the ring of true manhood and noble personal spirit. Driven from place and power to the obscurity of private life, and banished from participation in public affairs in which he was so conspicuous a figure into an isolation almost as complete as that of Napoleon at St. Helena, it would not have been surprising if Jefferson Davis had become a sordid man, cherishing malice against the leader of the hosts that accomplished his overthrow. But this letter shows him not to be that creature of disappointment and hate some would make him out. Whatever he may have done in the years long gone, the emotion that welled from the heart of General Grant when reading Mr. Davis' ut-

terances of sympathy will soften many a Northern heart toward the gray-haired and faltering ex-Confederate, who must soon follow the illustrious soldier to whom he has written so feelingly beyond the tide where political animosities are forgiven and forgotten.

THE TELEPHONE BILL.

There seems to have been some opposition on the part of a few members of the House of Representatives to the passage of House Bill No. 44, introduced by Representative Williams, requiring telephone companies to reduce the rental of a single telephone to \$3.00 per month, and where two or more are used by one party the rental not to exceed \$2.50. The bill further provided that the tolls charged for a single connection with neighboring towns shall not exceed fifteen cents. It is not our purpose to offer any suggestions or state any facts pertaining to the subject that would be considered detrimental to the interests of the people of the entire State. Such a statement of facts as may be given can be substantiated to such an extent as to satisfy all concerned that the subject is one on which we are perhaps better advised than the few Representatives who opposed the bill.

The first objection urged against its passage was that as the telephone company charged twenty-five cents for ten words, it was unjust to reduce telephone tolls to fifteen cents. The gentleman objecting should first consider the cost of building and operating telephone lines and compare it with the expense of the telephone service. He should further understand that the telephone company having a monopoly in small towns charge what they please.

It costs twenty-five cents to telephone ten words between any two neighboring towns in the State. But residents of Indianapolis can telephone to any competing point in the Eastern or New England States for a cent a word.

If it is practicable where a large force of skilled operators are employed and telegrams handled from two to four times at intermediate repeating offices, it is not consistent to reduce the telephone tolls of a single connection to a neighboring town to a similar amount, when the customer serves as his own operator, averting all expenses of manipulators, etc? Another objection was to the effect that it was the duty of American people to protect a patentee in his rights. The patentee gets his royalty precisely the same, viz., \$15 annually for each telephone. Should the bill become a law there will be 25 per cent. more telephones in use; hence the patentee is protected much more substantially under the cheap rate than by the present tolls.

With respect, we venture the opinion that these several gentlemen lack the requisite information to correct judgment in the premises. This information is obtainable only in large cities and at telephone headquarters. We think we are fully advised, and shall endeavor to photograph the situation as it actually exists.

The Central Union Telephone Company is but a link to a monopoly second to none in the world's history. Twenty per cent. of its gross income is turned over to the Western Union Telegraph Company as their portion of its earnings, aside from the interest held by this gigantic corporation. The officers of the telephone company are among its leading Directors. The Superintendent of the Western Union at this point is a principal stockholder and Director in the telephone company. Outside of the stock held by the Western Union Telegraph Company and its officials, we are informed none but foreign capitalists are interested. These shrewd manipulators of American institutions have no other motive in view than to make all they can out of their investment, thus bleeding the purses of American citizens, which they will continue to do so long as legislation does not interfere. In their own native land the Government regulates telephone tolls. Why should they not meet with similar measures on this side of the ocean?

The opinion seems to prevail that telephone exchanges are local institutions. The Central Union Telephone Company covers all of the system in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. In other States, embracing the entire telephone system of the country, it goes under different names. This is for legal objects, to avoid certain laws bearing against them, and to avail certain privileges obtainable only by becoming State institutions. Yet the entire system comes under the shield of the Bell Telephone Company of North America. This company has little regard for the wishes or interests of the people. They have expended in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000 since their existence in no other cause than in crushing out and keeping down competition. Less than a year ago the Overland Telephone Company applied for a charter. Its telephones were superior to those now in use. It proposed renting telephones for \$3 per month, and make connections with outside points for fifteen cents. The instrument used by them rendered it perfectly easy to converse with points 500 miles distant. Tests were made which proved that was practicable. The tick of a watch could be distinctly heard over a circuit of this length. They proposed to establish connections at the 15 cent rate to Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville and other neighboring cities and intermediate points, but they had not the capital with which to fight the Bell Company, which, by the backing furnished them, expended one round million dollars, in litigation and otherwise, for the purpose of defeating the Overland Company. Until within the past three years the telephone company has in many cities been operated jointly as a branch of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The manager of the company was the manager of the Telephone Exchange. The Superintendent of the telephone was also Superintendent of the telegraph company. The same system of management now prevails in small cities, such as Greencastle and Lafayette. The telephone company is so

closely allied with the Western Union Telegraph Company that they are obliged to obstinately refuse profitable business offered them. Hence if their income is so little as to merit the sympathy of the public, we would ask why they do not cut loose from other electrical corporations and serve the public as common carriers should.

A prominent broker of this city called at the Telephone Exchange to consult the Superintendent with reference to leasing a wire for obtaining quotations of Chicago markets. The manager of the exchange, in the absence of the Superintendent, stated that their relationship with the Western Union Telegraph Company prevented them from leasing a wire, and, furthermore, if the contract was strictly complied with they would be obliged to "pull" every telephone used in brokers' offices, as they were being used constantly for furnishing quotations. The gentleman seeking information asked if arrangements could be made for telephoning quotations from Indianapolis to a neighboring town every fifteen minutes. He was informed that such would be a violation of their contract with the Western Union. "Then," said the gentleman, "you mean to say you are allowed to control conversation when twenty-five cents is paid for the connection?" "No," he replied, "but when the connection is asked to be made for the purposes specified, we would be justified in refusing to obey, as we are not allowed to furnish telephones for that purpose, nor are allowed to take telephone messages to be written at terminal points; the addressee must appear or some one in his stead and receive the information intended for him."

Other contracts bind them so closely in the interest of the Western Union Telegraph Company as to cause them to refuse to place telephones in the offices of competing telegraph companies, and there are now a large number of suits pending against them to obtain telephones. Under these circumstances we would suggest that the telephone company needs no protection. If their lines are not operated at a profit, it is their own fault. Let them accept the business offered them and they will thrive. As to the theory that the bill in question is a move made by the telephone company to cut down the telephone company, we hasten to correct the impression by asserting that the Western Union Telegraph Company are doing all in their power to defeat the bill. A few weeks ago the Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company warned the people through the interpretation of a News representative that if the bill in question became a law it would close up all telephone exchanges in the State, and further stated on this occasion that the capital stock of the company was \$40,000, but investigation shows that \$10,000 is all that is being taxed, and that the royalty paid on each telephone is \$15 annually instead of \$20 as was represented. As to the protection of American patentees, the royalty amounts to several million dollars annually, out of which enormous sum the patentee expends fully \$1,000,000 annually to keep down competing telephones who would gladly furnish much superior service for half the tolls charged and still acknowledge to be remuneratively compensated.

Should there be objections to the bill when it reaches the Senate similar to those referred to in the House, let facts be seriously considered. First, are we to protect a monopoly of this kind? Second, if the telephone company will not serve the people properly and refuse to allow other telephone companies this privilege, is it not a stupendous wrong to defend their interests by not legislating against them?

MR. BLAINE'S FOOLISH FRIENDS.

A local Republican paper, which lifted its skirts indecently high in tempting James G. Blaine into his libel suit against this paper, was startled the other day by a false special from its Washington correspondent, that one of the Sentinel editorial staff had applied for a foreign mission. Referring to the Sentinel man, the organ said he "wrote that indecent attack on Blaine which the Courier-Journal denounced as the foulest job of scoundrelism ever perpetrated in a political campaign." Continuing, the organ held that if the Sentinel man "should receive the nomination the least thing the Republican Senators could do would be to refuse to confirm him."

Such garrulity, under the light of the termination of Mr. Blaine's libel suit, is exceedingly stupid. There is but one recent publication more blundering—that of Mr. Blaine ordering the bringing of the suit in question. The latter denounced the Sentinel's article as "utterly and abominably false in every statement and every implication," and that the plaintiff would "defend the honor of his family, if need be, with his life." And yet, after such assertions, the records of the United States Court show that Mr. Blaine voluntarily dismissed his suit against the Sentinel and paid costs therein. According to this same organ, in August last the Sentinel was to be sold under Mr. Blaine's action and its editors imprisoned. The Sentinel never backed out of court, nor did its editors best a retreat, nor did they threaten Mr. Blaine with prosecution for false swearing. If the charges made against the plaintiff were untrue he had only to prosecute his suit to have recovered damages.

We infer that Mr. Blaine and his Indianapolis friends have never aptly understood each other. We think the latter were not at the outset apprised of how vulnerable was the heel of their Achilles. It would appear that Mr. Blaine does not understand to this day what blundering dolts are his Indianapolis toll-washers. So far as the Sentinel was concerned, the libel suit affair was dropped when Mr. Blaine made a virtue of necessity and somewhat backward from the defiant testimony of the defense. But since his friends are so ill advised as to still rant about the matter, the Sentinel has to say that had one of its staff received an ap-

pointment by the President Mr. Blaine would have been in no hurry to have Republican Senators contest the nomination on his account. He would not have challenged the Sentinel's friends to an issue upon the merits of his alleged wrongs from the Sentinel, even in an executive session of the Senate. But out of sympathy for his misguided Indianapolis adherents, if for no other reason, Mr. Blaine should give them a significant wink that he has had enough of their championship. For them to transfer to the Senate executive session the evidence he shrunk from meeting in the court would be rather mistaken kindness toward the Plumed Knight. It would be like shooting him through the body for a chance to frown at the man on the other side of him. There are in this world fools and fools, but it may be that Mr. Blaine will yet be compelled to pronounce his Indianapolis friends as the biggest of all fools.

WARS AND RUMORS OF WARS.

Wars and rumors of wars are rife on every hand. England is making little, if any, headway in the Sudan. General Graham has burned Tamai, and at last accounts, was marching on Tamanief, the Arabs, having been driven from their position, retreating in the opposite direction. The British troops have a determined enemy to contend with, besides the disadvantage of enduring the heat and unhealthfulness of the equatorial climate.

Should England yet become involved with Russia over the Afghan question her complications will be such as to make the situation a grave one for Great Britain. General Sir Peter Lumsden's proposed new frontier line has created a stir in India. This would give Chaman-i-Baidh to the Russians, making the new boundary some miles south of the lowest which Russia has heretofore claimed for Turkestan. The fortifications at Chaman-i-Baidh can be rendered almost impregnable; this place is considered the key of the Herat. The people of India say that if this town, with its commanding situation, is given up by England, she might as well surrender Herat at the same time. Reliable information as to whether Lord Dufferin accedes to this proposal of General Lumsden is not yet received, but it is not probable England will grant so much. The specter of war cloud therefore has not disappeared by any means, and the solution of the British-Russian question is still undetermined.

At the Franco-Chinese seat of war there is little change in the situation. The Chinese have an overwhelming force on hand, and are strong enough in numbers to prevent the French troops from successfully moving forward. The first reinforcements from France for Tonquin will include 11,000 men with thirty-six mounted guns and other munitions.

The inability at Paris to form a Ministry because of party bitterness does not help the situation of the French in China, and these internal conflicts at home may yet lead to serious trouble there. M. Rochefort, in reply to an article in an Opportunist paper threatening that the Ferry majority in the Senate will refuse to vote for dissolution, says that this will be the signal for 10,000 men marching upon the Senate and wiping it out. Mr. Ferry has the upper hand thus far, and will probably succeed in forming a Ministry of his own supporters—perhaps has already done so.

On our side of the Atlantic, Riel's insurrection in the Northwest and the Barrios war on the isthmus are looming up into such proportions that our Government has had to step in. The rebellion in Manitoba was now attracting the attention of the State Department at Washington, as a point in international law may be involved affecting the United States.

The uprising of the half-breeds and Indians has filled the settlers for hundreds of miles therabouts, with consternation. The news from Winnipeg is that Riel has nearly 2,000 men and six cannon. That they are bent on further mischief is certain. It is not probable that Riel can maintain a successful raid, but he is thus far making quite a stir in that part of the world.

Secretary Whitney has sent 500 men and four vessels to Aspinwall to protect the citizens and interests of the United States there. The Barrios war has become of some importance to this Government as well as to Central American States affected. A telegram from Santa Anna yesterday says Barrios has again been defeated. At this rate the struggle on the isthmus will soon be ended, and our forces return without having taken any part in an action.

Now comes the rumor that China and Japan are apt to have trouble over the Korean Protectorate peninsula dispute, but a resort to arms is not likely.

This review indicates that all the world is not at peace just now—that much of it in fact is considerably disturbed by actual war or the prospect of strife. An amicable adjustment of differences and disagreements between nations on questions connected with their mutual welfare is a consummation devoutly to be wished. The days when "war is a civilizer" are gone by. We hope a more Christian-like method will be adopted and soon put in force by the progressive Caucasians in the settlement of difficulties.

THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

The action of Senator Ben Harrison in centering to Washington to oppose the confirmation of Mr. J. O. Henderson for a collectorship is no index to the policy of the Republicans in the Senate. Senator Harrison's voice had no weight with the brainier, broader and more influential Republican. He would have had Mr. Henderson rejected by the Senate. This the majority declined to do. The policy decided upon was that no part be taken in the removal of Republican officials, and that the President be left free to make removals and appoint successors during the recess of the Senate. Of course this was unsatisfactory to the cheap and narrow partisans, Ben Har-

rison class, but the bigger artillery silenced the small Ben Harrison pop-guns, and ordered that the administration should go on its way without any hampering. To have done less than this would have been to place the Republican majority in a mean attitude. The popular vote of the Republic having been cast in favor of a Democratic administration, any attempt at stopping the wheels of government would be no less than a revolt by the Republican Senators against the popular will. It is a cause for congratulation that there are Senators in the opposite party with more breadth of patriotism and sense of propriety than Mr. Ben Harrison.

The theory that General Grant's disease was caused by the excessive use of tobacco has been thoroughly exploded. One of the most eminent physicians in the country says that he has had in his time two cases almost exactly similar, and that the sufferers were persons who never indulged in the weed. An English surgeon estimates that 40 per cent. of all the cancerous diseases known to the medical profession occur among females, and that the disease is as likely to attack, or rather be developed in, a person who never uses tobacco in any form as in one who does. The use of tobacco is responsible for a great many evils, but it should not be wrongfully accused.

CURRENT NOTE AND COMMENT.

The diplomatic nominations exposed some mighty poor guessing on the part of the political know-it-alls at Washington.—Boston Herald.

J. KILBOURN, Sr., has shown conclusively in the Honeyeater Times that the first temperance society in this country was not in Saratoga County at the beginning of this century, but in Litchfield, Conn., at the close of the last century. Moral suasion lecturers will correct their statistics.—Rochester Democrat.

The new liquor law confers upon the County Attorney the powers of Grand Jury, Sheriff, prosecutor, witness, Judge and executioner. If the Supreme Court declares it unconstitutional, the extra session next winter will abolish the Supreme Court, if the State Temperance Union so will it. This present Legislature can do anything.—Troy (Ken.) Chief.

COMPLAINTS from hostesses are manifold and great. At a lunch recently given several seats were vacant, as some of the ladies invited had sent no acceptances or regrets. To give a handsome luncheon, perfect in all of its appointments, requires artistic skill and judgment. Think, then, of spoiling the symmetry of the beautifully arranged table by a vacant chair here and there! The most unreasonable excuse is preferable to no answer at all.—New Orleans Picayune.

TYLER was really bothered with office-seekers. Cleveland is not—not yet. He has cleverly lifted the burden from his own shoulders to the shoulders of department chiefs. Besides, all political honors, he says, came to him unsought. But there is no doubt that, as a rule, the big men who have most sought office and are still hunting have the least mercy upon the little fellows who try to get a grain or two of corn from the ears in the months of strong porkers.—Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

The decrease of late in the number of disputes over wages has been very noticeable, and this would by itself be a very strong argument for improved conditions. The number of failures still continues to be in excess of the number for the corresponding period in 1884, but few large concerns are going under, and the wedding out process is taking a new line—affecting small capitalists who may have been strong when the shrinkage of the values first began, but who have been unable to meet the long-continued strain. This is not a bad sign in itself, for it argues that all "wildcat" schemes have already been weeded out. Whether the change is about to occur remains to be seen. It is well to direct attention to every favorable factor or indication, for much reliance is placed upon "confidence."—New York Herald.

PERSONALS.

THE CAR of Russia is only forty years old. CONGRESSMAN MILLER, of Texas, owns 100,000 cattle.

JOHN RUSKIN blushes scarlet when he is contradicted.

CARDINAL McCLOSKEY was seventy-five years old March 20.

EX-SECRETARY and Mrs. Lincoln still remain in Washington.

EX-SENATOR GWIN, nearly eighty-one years old, wants a foreign mission.

EMPEROR WILLIAM was a man of twenty-five when General Grant was born.

The widow Victoria is in her sixty-sixth year. That is all, and yet she is no dirt.

EL MARI married when he was only sixteen years old, and now has thirteen wives.

EX-SENATOR PENDLETON, the new United States Minister to Germany, has sold his Cincinnati residence for \$50,000.

POOR old Dan Rice, who was by many supposed to be no longer of this earth, is running a ten-cent show in New Orleans.

THE PRINCESS Dolgorouki, morganatic wife of Alexander II., and reported inconsolable at his death, is said to be about to marry again.

VICE PRESIDENT HENDRICKS has rented the pew in St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington, recently occupied by ex-President Arthur.

Or Mrs. Phelps, the wife of the new American Minister to England, it is said: "She wins the hearts of all who have the good fortune to know her, and is equal in all respects to the duties that will come to her as wife of the American Minister at London."

SENATOR EVARTS tells his friends in Washington who express the hope that his daughters, "who used to preside over their parents' tea things at the Capital," will be with him next season, that his daughters are "married

now and busy with teetings in their own households."

MESSRS. GARLAND and LAMAR are the two quiet members of the new Cabinet. Neither of them will do anything in the way of entertaining.

MRS. GEORGE H. PENDLETON was Alice Key, a daughter of Francis Scott Key, the author of "Star Spangled Banner," and the niece of Chief Justice Taney.

THERE is a great demand for pews in Dr. Sunderland's church, Washington, since the President has decided to worship there. Prices have advanced.

CONGRESSMAN-ELECT RICHARDSON, of Tennessee, stands seven feet in his stockings. Whenever he rises to address the Chair, it will be a game of seven up.

MR. PHELPS, the new Minister to England, was once an Old-line Whig, and as a Whig he served as Second Controller of the Treasury under President Fillmore.

WILLIAM PUTNAM ENDICOTT, the father of the Secretary of War, is still living, at Salem, Mass., at the hale old age of eighty-two. He says he keeps up his health by walking five miles a day.

NOTHING illustrates the simplicity of General Grant's nature more clearly than his testimony that "it took me two days to believe it was possible that Ward had committed the act he had."—New York Tribune.

At the marriage of Princess Beatrice Queen Victoria will give away the bride. This will be Victoria's most conspicuous act of charity since she sent a copy of her book on the Scotch Highlands to a woman whose husband had been smashed to death in a Government foundry.

A PARIS correspondent says that though Victor Hugo has ceased to write from increasing age, he is still robust, "with the teeth of a wolf and the stomach of a lion," and with as many hairs on the top of his head as when he was one-and-twenty, though they are snowy white now.

"POSTMASTER GENERAL VILAS," writes Sub Rosa in the Washington Capital, "is one of nine sons, but four of whom are now living. His father, Judge Vilas, was a man of considerable wealth. Nine boys in succession naturally made him wish for a girl. Much to his delight, the tenth and youngest child was a daughter, who is now a beautiful girl of nineteen, but sadly out of health for a year past. She is described as a blonde with dark blue eyes, and the perfect complexion having a peach blossom freshness. Colonel Vilas has a daughter who is seventeen and not yet formally out in society."

The Soldiers' Home Superintendent.

Today the new Trustees of the Soldiers' Home visit Knightstown for the first time, and among other matters claiming their attention is the selection of a suitable person to act as Superintendent. Quite a lively and good-natured contest is now on, by the several applicants, all of whom seem to be good men.

We desire to call the board's attention to one thing, which all will acknowledge as highly necessary, even allowing the utmost qualification on the part of the Superintendent in and of himself; that is, that he should have the right kind of a wife. Without such an helpmeet, the selection, whoever he may be, will prove a failure. In fact, it is of the greatest importance that the wife should be the right person in such a place.

Without disparaging the merits of others we repeat only what other persons have said and who know by personal acquaintance that the wife of W. W. Robbins, ofunker Hill, is peculiarly fitted by education, habits, tastes, appearance and executive ability for the position. In fact, all who know her give her these requisite qualifications.

Another thing we may be allowed to suggest. The board is meant to be non-partisan—so is the Robbins family. He is a Democrat and she a Republican, each earnest and pronounced, yet neither effusively so. We hope Mr. Robbins may be successful.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE BLACK FLAG" AT THE GRAND.

The talented young actor, Mr. Edwin Thorne, supported by a good company, returned to the Grand Opera House last night with his popular play of "The Black Flag," and he was greeted by a large and enthusiastic audience. Among the English melodramas that have been set before the American public "The Black Flag" is conspicuous for its clever commingling of pathos and humor. The completeness with which the piece is put upon the stage at the Grand is beyond praise. It was admired to the full by last night's audience, which laughed and wept in turn, and expressed its approbation at frequent intervals by enthusiastic applause. The "Black Flag" of Mr. Edwin F. Thorne was long since accepted as a masterpiece of characterization—quite worthy to take rank alongside the "Bob Brierly" of Florence, than which there could be no more favorable comparison. The "Black Flag" of Mr. L. R. Willard is a richly humorous impersonation, while the "Ned" of Master Harry Woodruff is a remarkably clever bit of precocious acting which will repay a long journey to witness. "The Black Flag" will run two more nights, with the usual low-priced matinee Wednesday afternoon.

HENRY CHANFRAN as "KIT" AT ENGLISH'S. A fair-sized audience last night at English's witnessed the first presentation of "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler," by Mr. Henry Chanfran and company. The resemblance, voice and style of acting of Mr. Henry Chanfran is very much like his dead father; in fact were it not known, a casual observer would not detect but that he was embodying the senior Chanfran's impersonation of "Kit."

Henry is not quite so large a man, but his voice is quite as powerful, his stage presence as commanding. His youth is more apparent by quick, agile and graceful action; this is more plainly seen in the dual scene, which by the way is the most exciting of its kind on any stage. O. W. Eagle as "Mannet Bond," the gambler and abductor, was excellent; Charles Howard as "Wash Stubbs," "Kit's" friend, only fair; Adelaide Alexander in the double character of "Mrs. and Miss Redding" was very good; "Judge Soggs" and "Major Squiggs" as played by Messrs. Williams and Walker is about the cleverest piece of comedy business seen here for some time. The play will be repeated to night and deserves a large attendance.

THE MUSEUM. There was a perfect jam yesterday and last night at the Museum. The new programme, curiosities, etc., are unusually attractive. Will try and notice details to-morrow.